

The Constitution.

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"During the coming year—a year that will witness the progress and culmination of the most interesting political contest that has ever taken place in this country—every citizen and every thoughtful person will be compelled to rely upon the newsmen for information. Who is not set the

the newspapers for information. Why not get the best? Abroad **THE CONSTITUTION** is recognized, referred to and quoted from as the leading southern journal—as the organ and vehicle of the best southern thought and opinion—and at home its columns are consulted for the latest news, the freshest comment, and for all matters of special and current interest. **THE CONSTITUTION** contains more and later telegraphic news than any other Georgia paper, and this particular feature will be largely added to during the coming year. All its facilities for gathering the latest news from all parts of the country will be enlarged and supplemented. **THE CONSTITUTION** is both chronicler and commentator. Its editorial opinions, its contributions to the drift of current discussion, its humorous and satirical paragraphs, are copied from one end of the country to the other. It aims always to be the brightest and the best—new, original and piquant. It aims particularly to give the news impartially and fully, and to keep its readers informed of the drift of current discussion by liberal but concise quotations from all its contemporaries. It aims, in short, to more than ever deserve to be known as "the leading southern newspaper." Bill Arp will continue to contribute his unique letters, which grow in savory humor week by week. "Old Si" will add his quaint fun to the collection of good things, and "Uncle Remus" has in preparation a series of negro myth legends, illustrating the folk-lore of the old plantation. In every respect **THE CONSTITUTION** for 1880 will be better than ever.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is a carefully edited compendium of the news of the week and contains the best and freshest matter to be found in any other weekly from a daily office. Its news and miscellaneous contents are the freshest and its market reports the latest.

Its market reports the latest.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

This, the best, the most reliable and most popular of southern agricultural journals is issued from the printing establishment of THE CONSTITUTION. It is still edited by Mr. W. L. JONES, and is devoted to the best interests of the farmers of the south. It is sent at reduced rates with the Weekly edition of THE CONSTITUTION.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Constitution..... \$ 10 00 per year.
" " " " 5 00 six months.
" " " " 2 50 three months.
Weekly Constitution..... 1 50 a year.
" " " " 1 00 six months.
" " " " Clubs of 10, 12 50 a year.
" " " " Clubs of 20, 20 00 ".

	Clubs of 20,	20 00	"
Southern Cultivator.....	1	50	"
	Clubs of 10,	12 50	"

If Mr. Tilden concludes that he does not, for any possible reason, desire a re-election to the first office in the gift of the republic, who will he name for the place? Will it be Sam Randall, Morrison or H. J. Jewett, the railroad king?

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of Alexander II to the throne occurs next Monday, and the people of St. Petersburg will therefore not have to wait a long time in order to see whether those mysterious nihilists will carry out their programme of illumination or not. It is not thought that they will attempt anything of the kind.

The labor troubles of San Francisco are the natural fruits of the sand lot vaporizing, and the city will be fortunate if it escapes bloodshed and widespread conflagrations. The constitution of the state and the authorities of the city are on the side of the mob, and John Chinaman has no friends outside of his own race. Huddled together in the heart of a hostile city, Chinatown presents a curious phase of modern civilization.

GRANT has carried, after severe struggles, New York and Pennsylvania, and he may carry Illinois; but his other votes will come in a straggling uncertain way. The Indiana delegates are against him; the Ohio delegates will be, and there is not another northern delegation that the third-terms are at all sure of. He surely cannot expect the votes of the southern states, for there will be no solid south in the Chicago convention. His backers may be able to force his nomination, but it is possible that they will conclude it will be best to let Grant name the next nominee. Grant can be nominated, that is clear; but his election may be so doubtful that he will himself prefer

to name Hayes's successor. This will be Washburne's opportunity.

The Internal Revenue Service.
There is a systematic effort on the part of the revenue officials to establish as a fact that the people of north Georgia are in arms to protect illicit distilleries. We are informed of raids, and of skirmishing, and of fighting; and yet we always hear that the wounded man was carried off to the mountain! Not long ago a reporter procured from revenue men an account of a fearful raid and a lively skirmish in Rabun county. The accounts of such troubles always come from revenue men. We have diligently sought information about these alleged troubles from citizens of each county in which it was asserted they arose, and the invariable answer has been—"the reports are false."

Several times reporters of THE CONSTITUTION have been furnished with reports of these blood-

and-thunder raids by revenue officers, and they have published such reports as news; but hereafter he will only publish the hair-breadth escapes of the raiders when the names of the men whose blood was spilled are also furnished. —
D. W. H.

nished. Dr. Miller, who is a native of Rabun county, recently remarked that it seemed strange that the people of Rabun were continually firing at revenue

men, and yet not one of them had wounded a revenue official. He says it was customary when he was a boy to have shooting matches in Rabun county. The people would meet and shoot for a "beef," which would be divided in five quarters, so-called. The best shot would have the first choice, and the second best the next, and so on. Dr. Miller says he has frequently known the "beef" last.

quently known the five best shots at a distance of one hundred yards to be within the "bull's eye." "Now, how it is," he adds, "that these people are continually shooting, and shooting, and can't hit anything, astonishes me."

The truth is, the fuss made over these troubles is for effect in Washington. That there is illicit distilling going on no one doubts; that there is a needless excitement over the people being in arms we are prepared to show. If Commissioner Raum will send an impartial agent down here to investigate the causes of these alarming reports, we promise to give him facts that will locate them so near his department that he can with the simple use of the pen, which is mightier than the sword, and sitting in his chair in Washington, stop them. And this would prove a great saving to the government.

A Word About Weekly Newspapers. A weekly state contemporary which amuses itself by belonging to "the opposition" in the discussion of most questions, is opposed to the repeal of the duty on printing paper because, as it contends, cheap paper will only benefit such publications as THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION and other weeklies that are made up wholly or in part of matter that has originally ap-

appeared in a daily newspaper; thus assuming that the weeklies issued from the offices of daily newspapers are really rivals of local weeklies. Even if such an assumption were true, it would afford no reasonable ground for opposition to cheap paper, for no matter what the price of that article might be, the proportion of price between **THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION** and the local weeklies would remain practically the same. But we maintain that the assumption that a weekly paper issued from the office of a daily newspaper is not and never can be a rival to a well-conducted local newspaper; and we have never before heard such a complaint made. Of the ten thousand and odd subscribers to **THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION**, there are not ten, we venture to say, who take the paper because it is cheaper than their local weekly, and we venture to assert, moreover, that the names of those who live within reach of a good local weekly will be found upon its subscription lists. The truth is, the local weekly has its own particular field, and if its editor has tact and intelligence enough to fill that field, his paper can have no rival from any quarter, no matter what inducements may be held out. No paper published at a distance can hope to fill that field either generally or specially, provided only that the editor of the local weekly is capable of judging what his readers want in addition to the local news—which it is his business to give in detail and with that picturesque completeness which is the final test of editorial fitness.

We should be compelled to wait a long time to hear a complaint from the **LaGrange Reporter**, or from the **Monroe Advertiser**, or from the **Hawkinsville Dispatch**, or from the **Athens Watchman**, or from the **Oglethorpe Echo**, or from the **Darien Gazette**, to the effect that the weeklies issued from the offices of the daily newspapers stand in their way or compete with them on their own ground. Such a complaint would be unnatural, and would only be another form of saying that the editor of the paper had failed to meet the expectations of those whose patronage he is endeavoring to obtain. The editor of one of the papers we have just mentioned, writing to us recently in regard to a matter of business, answered us about the price of **THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION**, and then went on to say that he was receiving more new subscribers than ever before. This gentleman is not only a good business manager, but he knows precisely what his readers want and expect, and he makes his paper fit and fill its field with absolute nicety. His subscription lists contain the names of more than two thousand subscribers, who, no matter how many other publications they may take, could not afford to do without the paper which its editor has made a local, and, in one sense, a sectional necessity. What we have said of the six papers whose names we have mentioned may be said with equal truth of every other successful weekly in the state. The country press of Georgia is conspicuous for the tact and judgment with which it fills its field. It is thoroughly local, and therefore thoroughly representative and influential; but there are several weeklies in the state that might materially strengthen themselves by devoting more attention to local affairs and strenuously pressing the discussion of matters of purely local interest. It is this that has built the subscription lists of the **Hawkinsville Dispatch** from two hundred names to more than two thousand. Does this circumscribe an editor? On the contrary, it gives strength and purpose to an editorial career, brings success, and places a local weekly beyond competition either at home or abroad. The truth is, that in the whole range of the editorial profession there is no mission more distinct, or one that requires greater tact and ability, or harder and more unremitting labor than that of the country journalist. It is a mission which the most ambitious man might be proud to fulfil, but in order to fulfil it with even measure of success, he must press into his service a combination of qualities of very rare sort. To fulfil it with conspicuous success is to achieve distinction. The country weekly is not, in a technical sense, a newspaper. It is an educator. A country editor, alive to his mission and aware of his responsibilities, may effectually mould the public opinion that falls within the reach of his influence, and an intelligent country press, wedged collectively, is the bulwark and defence of the liberties of the people. It is the duty of the country editor to magnify his office, for the importance of his mission cannot be too strenuously insisted on; nor can the duties of that mission be too scrupulously fulfilled. This much may hastily say by way of protest against the assumption that any outside publication can compete with a properly conducted country newspaper.

jects his possession. To put it bluntly, the preservation of law and order is of more importance—of more value—to a citizen with an accumulation of property than to a citizen who has no such accumulation. Thrift, industry, economy, above all, opportunity—carry with them their own responsibilities, and the system of taxation that fails to recognize these facts is unjust and oppressive. No system can be perfect; no method can be absolutely without a flaw, but it is our opinion that a graduated income tax comes about as close to justice and equity as any that has ever been devised. When Mr. Wells states the great republican principle of equality before the law, he ignores utterly the inequality of the relations of citizens to the results of the law. This is also a great fundamental principle, which has been ignored, not only by Mr. Wells, but by statesmen and by governments until the people are beginning to make the dangerous protests embodied in nihilism and communism. We have stated the principle roughly, and we have no leisure to make it any clearer by elaboration, but it may be said that it is unwise and dangerous for any government to lose sight of it, and in a government such as ours, there is no excuse whatever for those who ignore it either kindly or wilfully. While all are equal before the law, there is no equality in the relations of all to the results of the law. It is as absurd for Mr. Wells to demand uniformity of burden in whatever is the subject of taxation as to demand uniformity of possession; but there is a wide difference between relative or proportionate uniformity and real uniformity. To illustrate, Mr. Wells would demand uniformity of taxation in the case of a man worth one hundred dollars and one worth ten times as much—or in the case of one worth a thousand dollars and another worth ten hundred thousand. It will be seen at once that the uniformity is apparent only, and taxation based on such uniformity is injustice. The man worth ten hundred thousand should not only be taxed upon the value of his property, but also upon the increased value of his relations to the law. In other words, the law, the government which institutes and compels peace and order, is of more value to the man with ten hundred thousand dollars' worth of property than to the man worth one thousand dollars. A recognition of this fundamental principle results in the only governmental charity that can be made proportionate and pervasive—that can be made to fall alike upon all; upon the unfortunate in the shape of relief, upon the fortunate in the shape of a beneficial provision against disorder. We have never seen this question of taxation discussed from this point of view by any of the statesmen and experts who are in the habit of dealing with the matter, either practically or theoretically, but it must be obvious to those who will take the trouble to reflect, that any other basis of discussion must lead to confusion and the grossest injustice. To superficial minds, Mr. Wells's argument of equality before the law will be conclusive, but in reality, nothing could be more misleading, or, in the end, more dangerous to the law itself.

The Southern Cultivator for March. The Southern Cultivator for March presents its usual attractive table of contents, and the various departments are well-filled, the agricultural department "Thoughts for the Month" will attract the attention of the practical farmer, while the scientific farmer will find abundant food for thought in the analyses of Indian corn, new peas and ground peas. There is also an article setting forth the value of green rye for fodder, some valuable hints on economy on feeding cattle, and some suggestive remarks on the organization of capital and labor. There is also an article on intercultural tillage. The literary department is of great interest, comprising articles on the compost of cottoned, stable manure and acid phosphate, compost of acid phosphate for cotton, top-dressing wheat, and how to manage barnyard manure. The interest of all the articles is timely as well as permanent, and practical to the last degree—so much so that a year's file of this popular agricultural monthly may be called a complete encyclopaedia of the farm. The subscription price \$1.50 a year in advance. Letters on business should be addressed to THE ATLANTA INSTITUTION, while contributions should be forwarded as usual to the editor at Athens.

Somebody has destroyed the text-books of the students of Columbia college. The use in which they are kept, was entered in the bottoms of the text-books knocked out with chisels, and now it is impossible to make them float at the next competitive examination. The base-ball grounds remain intact.

ONGE wants it distinctly understood that he is an Ohio man by trade.

Now, the question recurs, when will Georgia hold her convention? In March, in April, or in May? There is something fascinating in the idea of making a May-party affair of it and inviting the independents to the crowning. Simmons will probably cease to be the great impending crisis before that date.

ONLY Mr. Hayden knows how few slips there are between the scaffold and the lecture platform.

GENERAL LONGSTREET lives in an independent district, and he says the independents will support Grant if he is nominated. Perhaps somebody has misinformed the general. It is the most natural thing in the world to be misinformed.

AYBEE Tilden is for Jewett, and then maybe Jewett is for Tilden. There are a good many surprises in modern politics.

BENNETT is accused of having married only in some such direction as this, the princess can make her royalty useless.

We will remark, however, that there are other editors in the Republic besides Mr. Bennett. For instance there is Mr. Bennett, the editor of the Okolona. But if Beatrice really means business, Editor Cowles of Cleveland, is her man.

MARK by the way—Well, I wish I could say dad-blamed if this isn't harsh on crockery. If this thing continues I will have to take my meals at a restaurant.

will soon be time for the democratic executive to be committed to the meet. What has to be done might as well be done early.

George WILLIAM CURTIS will retire next November and then he and my Nast will go arm-in-arm to the

Thomasville Enterprise.

We trust all who represent Georgia will do their duty for the Fort Hill, or some other one that will accomplish the same purpose.

Dalton Citizen.

In all means let congress resolve a portion of duty on paper and articles used in its manufacture.

Talbotton Register.

The millions who read should make a tribute to a few grasping, conscienceless per associations, who are now striving to raise the price of all classes of print paper.

Hartwell Sun.

A way with all taxes and tariffs and other obstructions in whatever shape or form that makes knowledge costly and its diffusion obstructed. I believe if Georgia's delegation in congress would lend their able efforts in this direction a few states would almost unanimously approve their course.

Crawfordville Democrat.

It is essential and necessary that the import tax on these articles be removed, and the pecuniary loss that it will not materially aid in the reduction of the price of paper is not tenable. We ask that the removal of the tax and then we can ascertain upon trial how the crucial experiment operates.

Cuthbert Messenger.

We ask our immediate congressman, Hon. E. Smith to lend his vote and influence on the side of publishers' industry and against the blockaders who are bleeding the intelligence of the whole country, and those seeking knowledge. We have no fears but what our congressman will heed the appeal made upon him, still we hope the good friend of the publishers will have the means and ways called upon this question when it comes to vote. We desire to know who our friends are both in the house and senate.

Walton County Vidette.

A bill is pending in congress having for its object the repeal of the obnoxious duty on paper and bleaching chemicals, and we hope our immediate representative in congress will support the measure with all his power. It is based on the "live and let live" principle, and will relieve the interests of existing abnormal burd on and release the public from an odious tax on knowledge. The policy of wisdom is to repeal injurious and unnecessary taxes of all kinds. We hope in this that Mr. Blount, and I, and the whole Georgia delegation, vote for the repeal bill.

Northern Thrift in the South.

Baltimore Gazette.

While the stalwart politicians are laboring with their might to prove that the southern people will not have northern immigration, on the contrary, northern business men and capitalists are大力ly "prospecting" in various southern states and settling down wherever they are satisfied that money is to be made. Singular as it may appear, these enterprising spirits are not in the least alarmed at the prospect of a call, from the knox or the white league or the red-shirt side. It is astonishing, by the way, how promptly the gory phantom of "bourbonism" skedaddles the moment a go-ahead money-making northerner, who knows how to conduct his own business, appears in his neighborhood. We have before us, for instance, two letters from Lynchburg, Virginia, published in a leading Philadelphia journal, in which a glowing account is given of a recent influx of northern capitalists in that section of the state. We are told in these letters that investments in the iron-beds recently discovered in the valley of the James river have been made by Pennsylvanians to the extent of \$1,000,000 and that enterprising northerners are pouring into that region by "droves." There is not the slightest hint of any local hostility to northern immigration, but, on the contrary, the correspondent writes

the most enthusiastic terms of the bright future in store for this section of Virginia as the result of this valuable influx of northern energy and capital. The truth of the matter is that the people of the south are only too glad to welcome the better class of northern emigrants, they certainly do not extend a cordial greeting to political agitators and impudent fortune-hunters, but they have long ago survived all purely sentimental considerations and are anxious that northern thrift and capital shall be applied to rendering their property valuable as northern people are anxious to avail themselves of all legitimate opportunities for making money. It is purely a matter of dollars and cents with both sides, and if northern voters generally would be made to fully realize the fact the stalwart outcries would be deprived of much of its potency for evil.

Independentism.

Albany News.

What does it mean? Professedly a freedom from the rules and restraints of organization, conventions and other such political machinery. Practically, it is a scrub race for office, take with every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost," as the rule governing the contest. The "independents" make great parade over their liberty of opinion and action untrammeled by party pledges, or by the actions of conventions or caucuses. Independentism may be right as an abstract principle. If all men were good and were, if all politicians were patriotic and wise, if there were no great issues at stake, and no vile, unprincipled office-seekers, greedy of position for the opportunities it would give them to plumb the depths and ruin people; if all these good things existed, and none of the evil, then independentism would be right and proper. As it is, the case is far different.

Grant's Strong Points.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

George C. Eisenmayer, of St. Clair county, in this state, a prominent German, writes as follows: I am in favor of instructing for Grant for the following reason:

The rebels tear him.

The negroes revere him.

Republicans trust and have faith in him, and best democrats respect him.

He is the best and most favorably known man on this universal globe, and last, but not least, we can elect him and securely seat him.

Republicanism in Georgia.

Irwinton Southerner and Appeal.

The republicans may not carry out the programme outlined by the executive committee, if they do their ability to organize at all is solely to the split in the democratic party caused by Felton and his disciples; and should republican reorganization result in the election of one or more of their candidates to congress the independents will have a much heavier load to carry than the recent action of their representatives at Washington has saddled them with.

The Dollar Weekly.

Talbotton Register.

THE ATLANTA WEEKLY CONSTITUTION has now reached a circulation of 10,000 copies, which is probably the largest circulation ever attained by a weekly newspaper in the south. And its circulation is still growing. There is no telling where it is going to stop. It is a new, valuable cheap family paper.

A War Conducted Quietly.

Baltimore American, rep.

District Attorney Woodford, of New York, is for it because "he is the man to whom the states of the south can most easily surrender for a second time." This second war has been conducted so quietly that the news of its existence must surprise the country.

They Don't Frequent Such Places.

Boston Post.

Grant's friends say that "no democratic editor has ever seen the old man drunk in a gin mill." Of course not; democratic editors don't frequent such places.

They Must Be Sick.

Marietta Journal.

Gen. Hill and Mr. Stephens have not sent letters to the press this week that we have heard of. We are afraid they are sick.

The Dark Horse May Win.

Indianapolis Journal.

Paul may plant and Apollo may water, but a house may step in and carry off the nomination. The south can easily surrender for a second time.

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very few persons are interested in just at present.

We believe the schedule for visits is

\$100, which would tax a man confined to bed for a year, and in need of a daily attendant, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hopers taken in time would save the \$1,000 all the year's sickness.—Post.

It is a great thing to have what is called nerve, and nothing contributes more to the exercise of physical control than is named than Dr. N. Safe Nervine. It also relieves all sorts of pain, and cures headache and algia.

3 feb—d24m sun wed fri & w23m 2dp.

HYMENEAL.

SONSON—BELFE—Married, in Montgomery, Alabama, on the 26th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Lexington, Georgia, to Miss Annie L. Belfe, of the place.

TO EVERYBODY.

o is Desirous of Obtaining the spectrum call the attention of the public to

our fresh and elegant invoices of

EVER PLATED WARE.

Berger Bros. A. A. Triple Plated Silverware \$4.50 and \$5 per doz.

Plate Jewelry, Cutlery,

Baby Caskets and Cutlery,

Swiss Hand Carved Work,

Kat. Pockets, Books, Chamber Sets,

Pocket Books, Chamber Sets,

Willow Ware, Etc., Etc.

umber Sets, 3 pieces, only \$2.25 per Set.

Knives have recently advanced 25 cents per

pair owing to the high cost of steel, but before the rise, we still offer them at old

